

Genus	Vol. 25(4): 695-705	Wrocław, 27 XII 2014
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Paweł STACHOWIAK and his weevil collection in the Museum of Natural History, University of Wrocław

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ABSTRACT. Paweł STACHOWIAK (1952-2014), a forester and entomologist from Poznań, was the only coleopterist after WWII who extensively studied weevils of Western Poland and published numerous comprehensive faunistic surveys of various regions, national parks and nature reserves. He passed away in 2014 but his collections were acquired by the Museum of Natural History, University of Wrocław (MNHW) already in 2004. Their main part consists of 52119 dry-mounted specimens representing 290 genera and 1111 identified nominal species and subspecies of Curculionoidea. This is an important collection of voucher specimens that have been used in 40 faunistic articles on the weevils of Poland published by STACHOWIAK. MNHW is also in possession of a large and still not organized collection of unsorted dried weevils and other beetles from STACHOWIAK's field studies in 1970-2004, preserved in thousands of vials and boxes. This part of the collection is estimated at over half a million specimens. A biography of P. STACHOWIAK with details of his scientific activities and his full bibliography are given.

Key words: STACHOWIAK, Insecta, Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, weevils, collection, bibliography, Wrocław University, Poland.

INTRODUCTION

Paweł Stanisław STACHOWIAK (1952-2014) (Fig. 1) was a Polish entomologist and forester. Born on the 5th of May 1952 in Krzysztkowice, he obtained his basic education in a primary school in Zielona Góra. Already during his school years STACHOWIAK showed a great interest in nature and especially insects, and after completing the Forestry Technical School in Rzepin, in 1971 he entered the Forestry Faculty of the Poznań University of Life Sciences. Already in the first grade STACHOWIAK became a member of the Forestry Students' Research Group and the Polish Entomological Society, to

develop his entomological interests. In 1977 he got his MSc degree for a thesis entitled "Weevils (Curculionidae) of trees and bushes in the Zielonka Forest". Already as a student STACHOWIAK was employed as a technical assistant in the Institute of Forest Protection, Poznań University of Life Sciences. In 1976-1981 he worked in the Department of Experimental Forestry in Siemianice as a specialist, and then for one year in the Wielkopolski National Park. In 1983-1992 STACHOWIAK was employed, again as a technical specialist, in the Department of Forest Entomology, Poznań University of Life Sciences, where he submitted a dissertation "Folivore beetles in sapling cultivations in the forest department Krzystowice and the Department of Experimental Forestry in Siemianice" and in 1986 was awarded a PhD degree. Since 1990-ties he has been struggling with an incurable disease, and in 2004, aware of his terminal condition, arranged for his collection, library and his handwritten notebooks to be transferred to the Museum of Natural History, University of Wrocław (MNHW). Paweł STACHOWIAK died on the 25th of June 2014.

STACHOWIAK's early fascination with weevils lasted his entire life and his scientific activities were focused on this large and diverse group of beetles. He shared this interest with the junior author (MW), we first met around 1980 in Siemianice and then stayed in contact for many years, occasionally collaborating on several faunistic projects. Paweł STACHOWIAK was an indefatigable and enormously effective field collector, whose activities were restricted almost exclusively to the territory of Poland. He has published 54 papers (a complete list can be found in the References), among them 40 entirely or partly focused on weevils. During his fieldwork he discovered six species new to the



1. Paweł STACHOWIAK, end of 1970s

fauna of Poland (STACHOWIAK 1978, 1979, 1988a, 1997, STACHOWIAK & WANAT 2001, WANAT *et al.* 2003). Even a greater accomplishment was a rediscovery in the Białowieża National Park the weevil species *Euryommatus mariae* ROGER, described 130 years earlier from the Beskidy Mts and since then never collected again (STACHOWIAK 1997). STACHOWIAK was probably the only coleopterist since the middle of 19th c. who was lucky enough to collect this relic and legendary weevil using a beating net, while all later records were based on specimens taken from traps or reared. STACHOWIAK also significantly contributed to the knowledge of the weevil fauna of various regions, national parks and nature reserves in Poland: Wielkopolski National Park (STACHOWIAK & BARANIAK 1980), Babia Góra National Park (STACHOWIAK 1980), Zielonka Forest near Poznań (STACHOWIAK 1984), Wolin National Park (STACHOWIAK 1987a), Karkonosze National Park (STACHOWIAK 1988b, 1993a), three forest reserves near Kępno, Central Poland (STACHOWIAK 1992d), Bieszczady Mts (STACHOWIAK 1994a), Bielinek Nature Reserve (STACHOWIAK 1994b), Bukowa Forest near Szczecin (STACHOWIAK 1995b) or Białowieża Primeval Forest, including its Belarusian part (STACHOWIAK 1995c, 1997, STACHOWIAK & GUTOWSKI 1999). He also published several synoptic studies in which he summarized distributional data on selected weevil taxa in Poland (STACHOWIAK 1987b, 1993b, 1999, 2001, 2002). STACHOWIAK's work was based not only on his own field studies but also involved important historical museum collections - he identified



2. General view of a drawer from the main STACHOWIAK Collection



3. A large part of the collection consists of thousands of labelled vials and boxes with specimens documenting STACHOWIAK's faunistic and ecological projects

weevils of the Wielkopolska Region in the collections of MYRDZIK (STACHOWIAK 1995a) and SZULCZEWSKI (STACHOWIAK 1996). Occasionally, he also studied cases of teratology in weevils (STACHOWIAK 1982).

STACHOWIAK's numerous studies were devoted to forest ecology, focused mainly on the role of weevils in forest ecosystems (SZMIDT & STACHOWIAK 1980, 1981, BARANIAK & STACHOWIAK 1985ab, STACHOWIAK 1988c, 1991ab, 1992a-c, 1993c, PRZEBÓRSKI & STACHOWIAK 1989, LUTEREK *et al.* 1995). However, he was also interested in other economically important groups of insects and various specific problems related to forest management (BARANIAK & STACHOWIAK 1983, 1985cd, 1988, BANASZAK *et al.* 1984, STACHOWIAK & SZMIDT 1985, KORCZYŃSKI *et al.* 1984ab, BALAZY *et al.* 1985, BARANIAK *et al.* 1985, STACHOWIAK & STACHOWIAK 1997). He also participated in a study of food preferences of the white stork *Ciconia ciconia* (L.) (PINOWSKA *et al.* 1991). In STACHOWIAK's bibliography one can also find an article on a monument commemorating most merited persons involved in nature conservation in Poland (STACHOWIAK 1981). His last publication was a faunistic record of a rare staphylinid beetle occurring on Babia Góra Mt. (MAZUR & STACHOWIAK 2009).

The STACHOWIAK Collection is one of the most recent acquisitions of MNHW and the largest separate collection in the Museum in terms of the number of specimens. Apart from the main mounted, organized and identified collection of weevils (Fig. 2) and approximately 40 drawers and boxes with many other insects, it comprises also thousands of glass vials and matchboxes full of field samples collected in 1970-2004 (Fig. 2). This part is still only provisionally sorted, and the samples frequently contain beetles representing various other families. The number of specimens in this unmounted collection is estimated to likely exceed half a million.

The main weevil collection of STACHOWIAK comprises 52119 dry-mounted specimens representing all families of Curculionoidea living in Europe. The specimens are identified and over 95% of them come from Poland, while only a small fraction is from abroad, mostly from other European countries, Turkey, Morocco and USA, obtained as a gift or in exchange from various weevil specialists. This collection is completely catalogued and specimen details of 1111 species and subspecies are available from MNHW electronic databases. The STACHOWIAK Collection does not contain primary type specimens; there are only 2 paratypes of *Catapion koestlini* DIECKMANN and 2 paratypes of *Omphalapion pseudodispar* WANAT, currently included in the main type specimen MNHW collection. Voucher specimens represent a reference material for 40 publications, an invaluable collection documenting approximately three decades of extensive faunistic studies of Polish weevils. Further details of the STACHOWIAK Collection can be found in Table 1.

The STACHOWIAK Collection is one of the largest collections of Curculionoidea in Poland and the only substantial post-war source of distributional data concerning weevils of western Poland, where for many years only P. STACHOWIAK has been studying this enormously large and diverse superfamily. It has a significant scientific value and it is very fortunate that after the premature death of its owner, the collection has not been scattered or destroyed, but is now deposited in a natural history museum, where under a proper care it has the greatest chances to serve in further studies.

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Table 1. Summary of taxa and specimens in the Curculionoidea MNHW STACHOWIAK Collection.

family	subfamily	tribe	genera	species & subspecies	specimens
Nemonychidae			3	3	89
	Nemonychinae		1	1	15
	Cimberidinae		2	2	74
		Cimberidini	1	1	70
		Doydirhynchini	1	1	4
Anthribidae			16	21	790
	Anthribinae		12	14	406
		Allandrinini	2	3	16
		Anthribini	1	2	155
		Discotenini	1	1	2
		Piesocorynini	1	1	1
		Platyrhinini	2	2	25
		Platystomini	1	1	48
		Trigonorhinini	1	1	4
		Tropiderini	1	1	22
		Zygaenodini	2	2	133
	Choraginae		3	3	9
		Choragini	2	2	2
		Araecerini	1	1	7
	Urodontinae		1	4	375
Rhynchtidae	Rhynchtinae		14	29	739
		Auletini	2	2	4
		Byctiscini	1	2	145
		Deporaini	2	4	98
		Rhynchtini	9	21	492
Attelabidae			3	3	139
	Apoderinae	Apoderini	2	2	77
	Attelabinae	Attelabini	1	1	62
Apionidae	Apioninae		39	124	8029
		Apionini	1	5	290
		Aplemonini	6	14	1203
		Aspidapiini	2	4	129
		Ceratapiini	5	16	490
		Exapiini	1	6	464
		Ixapiini	1	1	5
		Kalcapiini	4	12	407
		Malvapiini	3	4	41
		Oxystomatini	14	46	3197
		Piezotrachelini	2	16	1803
Nanophyidae			5	13	249
		Corimaliini	2	3	5
		Nanophyini	3	10	244

Curculionidae		210	918	42066
Bagoinae	Bagoini	1	15	188
Baridinae	Baridini	6	17	427
Brachycerinae	Brachycerini	1	4	8
Curculioninae		32	206	9157
	Acalyptini	1	2	49
	Acentrusini	1	1	1
	Anoplini	1	3	198
	Anthonomini	3	21	1122
	Cionini	3	18	1295
	Curculionini	2	11	483
	Ellescini	2	26	800
	Mecinini	5	37	1638
	Rhamphini	6	31	1164
	Smicronychini	2	5	34
	Storeini	1	4	19
	Styphlini	2	2	5
	Tychiini	3	45	2349
Ceutorhynchinae		42	165	6383
	Amalini	1	1	12
	Ceutorhynchini	26	133	5391
	Cnemogonini	1	1	26
	Mononychini	1	1	64
	Phytobiini	6	21	557
	Scleropterini	5	5	301
Conoderinae	Coryssomerini	2	3	32
Cossoninae		10	19	608
	Cossonini	2	4	153
	Onycholipini	4	4	85
	Pentarthrini	1	1	1
	Rhyncolini	3	10	369
Cryptorhynchinae		8	14	174
	Camptorhinini	1	1	8
	Cryptorhynchini	6	12	160
	Gasterocercini	1	1	6
Cyclominae		4	5	178
	Dichotrichelini	1	1	2
	Hipporhinini	3	4	176
Dryophthorinae		3	6	145
	Dryophthorini	1	1	43
	Litosomini	1	3	94
	Sphenophorini	1	2	8
Entiminae		58	306	18822
	Alophini	3	5	81
	Blosyrini	1	1	4
	Brachyderini	4	11	1771

Cneorhinini	3	4	146
Cyphicerini	1	1	2
Geonemini	1	4	57
Myorhinini	2	2	3
Omiini	4	8	86
Otiorhynchini	5	106	3556
Peritelini	4	7	517
Phyllobiini	6	30	3492
Polydrusini	4	37	2629
Psalidiini	1	1	13
Sciaphilini	9	33	1391
Sitonini	4	29	4331
Tanymecini	4	11	275
Trachyphloeini	1	10	413
Tropiphorini	1	6	55
Erirhininae	6	14	526
	Erirhinini	5	12
	Tanysphyrini	1	2
Hyperinae	Hyperini	5	27
Lixinae		19	1360
	Cleonini	15	441
	Lixini	4	919
Mesoptiliinae	Magdalidini	1	662
Molytinae		12	1521
	Hylobiini	1	542
	Lepyrini	1	140
	Molytini	6	365
	Pissodini	1	443
	Trachodini	1	27
	Typoderini	2	4
Orobitidinae		1	48
Raymondionyminae		1	4
Total		290	1111
			52119

